

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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May 20th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 86; Humidity...82, 68.

May 20th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 73, p.m., 75; Humidity...87, 84.

No. 8791

號五初月四年子壬

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

二拜禮 號一廿月五英港香

\$35 PER ANNUM
SINGLES COST 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN MAIL MISHAP.

BUELOW STRIKES ROCK.

PRINCE WALDEMAR ABOARD.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, May 21, 9.25 a.m.
Received, 9.45 a.m.

The German mail steamer Buelow, with Prince Waldemar aboard, struck a rock in Kii Channel, Japan, on Sunday at daybreak.

The accident occurred during a heavy fog.

After a time the vessel was refloated without the need for any outside assistance, thanks to her double bottom.

She proceeded to Kobe, where she will be docked for temporary repairs, which will take three days.

[On enquiry at the office of Messrs. McTearns and Co. this morning, a "Telegraph" representative was informed that no news of the mishap had been received locally, and thanks were expressed to us for conveying the information.]

LOAN TO CHINA.

COUNCIL'S APPROVAL.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, May 21, 9.25 a.m.
Received, 9.45 a.m.

The National Council at Peking is understood to have yesterday approved of the foreign loans.

TURKESTAN TROUBLE.

ANTI-FOREIGN RISING.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, May 21, 9.25 a.m.
Received, 9.45 a.m.

According to Russian reports, there is a serious rebellion at Kashgar, which is threatening to take on an anti-foreign character. The Tattah has been murdered.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the Government is prepared to make the widest concessions in the committee stage of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. The Church will probably be left in possession of all endowments except the glebe.

TELEGRAMS.

ROYAL SCANDAL.

KING AND CHAMBERMAID.

"BASELESS CALUMNIES."

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 20, 6.30 p.m.
Received, 21, 6.23 a.m.

Router's Brussels correspondent states that the Court officials have informed His Majesty the King of canards which have been circulated throughout Europe reflecting on the private life of the Royal Family, and including a story of the Queen surprising the King while with a chambermaid and shooting the latter.

The King is most indignant at these baseless calumnies and has ordered action to be taken against the disseminators of the stories.

DENMARK'S GRIEF.

LYING-IN-STATE.

London, May 20, 5 p.m.
Received, 21, 6.20 a.m.

Router's Copenhagen correspondent wires that great crowds are attending the lying-in-state of His late Majesty the King, at Castle Church.

The lying-in-state will continue on Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE OLYMPIC SPORTS.

BIG ENTRY.

London, May 20, 5 p.m.
Received, 21, 6.20 a.m.

The entries for the Olympic sports at Stockholm total 2,260, exclusive of rifle men, gymnasts, etc.

Britain is represented by 267 contestants and the Colonies by 114.

Japan sends a sprinter and a Marathon runner.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY.

London, May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

Mr. Lucien Wolf in the Daily Graphic states that Ambassador Bieberstein's first task in London will be the signature of the revised version of the secret Anglo-German Treaty of 1898 relating to the Portuguese colonies, which will then be published. Portuguese sovereignty and susceptibilities will be scrupulously respected but the treaty will emphasize Anglo-German interest regarding the tranquillity and progress of the colonies outside of Anglo-German jurisdiction and south of the tenth parallel.

TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL COHESION.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 20, 6.45 p.m.
Received, 21, 7.38 a.m.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the annual meeting of the Victoria League of Empire, said he believed that at no distant date a scheme of an Imperial Parliament would be matured whereby Britain and the self-governing Colonies would be united. The whole trend of events was to bring closer the widely scattered parts of the Empire, and he was a profound believer in the truth that local patriotism, properly understood, was no obstacle to a larger patriotism.

COFFEE TRUST.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS.

London, May 20.
Received, 1, 5 p.m.

A message from New York states that the Government argue that the immediate effect of the Brazilian valorisation scheme was the withdrawal of nearly eleven million bags of coffee from the market, and declares that valorisation was not connected for the benefit of producers and the public, but was due to the demands of financiers, who were obtaining as much as 24 per cent. interest for loans.

AVIATION MISHAP.

SPECTATOR KILLED.

via Bombay, May 20, 1.35 p.m.
Received, 6.10 p.m.

The military aviator, Lieutenant Ashton, while descending at Amesbury, dashed into the crowd of spectators, of whom one was killed and three seriously injured. The aeroplane was overturned, but the aviator escaped without injury.

CHINESE SMUGGLERS.

A remarkable story of smuggling and piracy within the harbour limits is told by Mr. Burgess, wharfinger of the Kinleesay wharves, says "Shipping and Engineering." Mr. Burgess states that he was returning from the "Kunping," which was lying at the buoys, at 5.30 on May 10 just as day was breaking, when he observed a sampan, laden with contraband salt, making for the wharf, pursued by another sampan in which were three men. As the fleeing sampan got in line with his own, those in the other boat, who proved to be pirates in pursuit of the salt smugglers, opened fire, and several bullets passed in close proximity to Mr. Burgess' head. As the sampan gained the wharf, the pirate boat in pursuit relinquished the chase, while the smugglers, owing to fruitless efforts to find a customs officer on the wharves, made off toward the Chinese band.

TELEGRAMS.

TIBETAN TROUBLE.

CHINESE HEMMED IN.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

via Bombay, May 21, 7.15 a.m.
Received, 10.26 a.m.

Router's Simla correspondent states that telegrams from Lhasa dated the 15th inst. and coming through Gyantse, say that the Chinese are hemmed within buildings in the southern suburbs. Their cartridges are exhausted, their Maxim and artillery are silent, they are feeding off dead transport animals, and their retreat is blocked by 15,000 besieging Tibetans who are holding both sides of the river.

The end is expected soon.

TRUCKLING TO SOCIALISTS.

SENTENCES REDUCED.

via Bombay, May 21, 7.15 a.m.
Received, 10.26 a.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna announced that he had reduced Tom Mann's sentence to two months and had also released Guy Bowman who had served nearly two months. He explained that the offences were committed by the defendants for the first time in ignorance of their seriousness.

[Tom Mann was sentenced to six months in the second division for inciting soldiers to mutiny, and Guy Bowman, a journalist, was sentenced for a similar offence, through the medium of the "Syndicalist," being at first given nine months with hard labour and the sentence being later reduced to six months without hard labour.]

ANOTHER STRIKE.

LIGHTERMEN OUT.

via Bombay, May 20, 1.35 p.m.
Received, 6.10 p.m.

Owing to a dispute arising from the employment of a non-unionist for inciting lightermen to strike this evening. Six thousand men are affected, and the whole trade of the port is threatened.

London, May 20, 12.20 p.m.
Received, 9.55 p.m.

The non-unionist in regard to whom the lightermen are striking is a sexagenarian watchman.

ARMS FOR MEXICO.

BRITISH STEAMER RELEASED.

London, May 20, 12.20 p.m.
Received, 9.55 p.m.

The Santana has been released, as President Taft had previously exempted the munitions aboard as an act of courtesy to the Mexican Government.

[The Santana was a British steamer seized at New Orleans because of arms and ammunition on board, said to be destined to Mexico.]

TELEGRAMS.

MISS MALECKA.

PETITION TO CAZAR.

Router's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, May 20, 6.30 p.m.
Received, 21, 6.23 a.m.

Miss Malecka, who was sentenced to penal servitude for consorting with revolutionaries, has decided to petition the Czar against the sentence.

NOT ENGLISH.

via Bombay, May 21, 7.15 a.m.
Received, 10.26 a.m.

During question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said it was impossible to deal with the Malecka case until receipt of a complete record of the proceedings. He added that there was incontrovertible proof of her Russian nationality, and the Court was mistaken in describing her as otherwise.

PERSIAN SENSATION.

via Bombay, May 21, 7.15 p.m.
Received, 10.26 a.m.

Router's Teheran correspondent reports that Yoprim, the famous Armenian Chief of Police at Teheran, who has done Persia much service, has been killed, it is alleged treacherously, while operating against the ex-Shah's brother, Salarud Dowleh, near Hamadan.

JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

THE RESULTS.

(Independent News Agency).
Tokyo, May 21.

The results of the General Election for seats in the Imperial Diet were announced yesterday. The Seiyukwai Party, of which the Premier (Marquis Saionji) is President, won 209 seats, the Nationalist Party captured 91, the Central Club secured 26, while 51 independent members were returned.

OUR NAVAL POLICY.

THE LOYAL COLONIES.

London, May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

The papers give prominence to the statements made by the Hon. W. T. White, Canadian Minister of Finance, the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Australian Minister of Defence, and the Hon. Andrew Fisher, Australian Premier, regarding the share of the Colonies in the matter of Imperial defence, and express warm gratification at the encouraging responses from Canada and Australia to the Right Hon. Mr. Churchill's suggestions, which, they say, have not fallen on deaf ears.

NAVAL COMPETITION.

BRITAIN'S REPLY.

London May 20.
Received, 5 p.m.

The "Daily Express" says that the Admiralty intends to meet the German programme by accelerating the current year's battleship construction at least six months.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW CHINA.

SUSPICIOUS STILL.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Peking, May 20.

A section of the Shanghai vernacular press has telegraphed to the State Council in Peking requesting it not to carry the motion put forward by Hsiung Hsi-sing, Minister of Finance, recognising the rights of the foreign nations interested in the loan in controlling China's finance.

THE LOAN QUESTION.

Japan and Russia are reported to be willing to advance loans to China on condition that these will not be appropriated in strengthening her military forces or in developing Manchuria, Mongolia or Tibet. Both Great Britain and America are reported to be opposed to loans from Russia and Japan.

BOND REDEMPTION.

One and a half million dollars, being the first instalment of the loan advanced to China, and which was paid in Shanghai, will be devoted to redeem the bonds issued by the military government during the Revolution.

SHANGHAI EXTENSION.

It is reported that a foreign nation intends to extend the Shanghai settlement and will despatch a High Commissioner to inspect and decide on the boundaries.—"Sui Kai Kung Yak Po."

TANG'S POSITION.

Shanghai, May 20.

President Yuan has strongly advised Tang Shao-Yi not to resign from the Premiership.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

Yuan Cheong, former Chinese Minister at Berlin, will be appointed as advisor to the ministry of Foreign Affairs. His appointment to this post is made with idea of cementing good relations between China and Germany.

WONG HING.

President Yuan has dispatched Chang Chok-pan to Nanking to advise Wong Hing to remain as Resident General.

ASSASSINATED.

Yuen Hang-yau, Governor General of Turkestan, has been assassinated for having forced the soldiers to discard their queues. Yung Chang-sun is now acting as Governor General.

DISBANDMENT.

The Cabinet Ministers intend to disband 60 per cent. of the forces in northern and southern China.

ADMIRAL SAH'S FUTURE.

Lau Koon-kung, Minister of Navy, intends to appoint Admiral Sah Chen-ping as Commander-in-chief of the whole of China's fleet and has telegraphed to the military government at Shanghai to ask Sah to take up the post.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

The N.D.L. liner Buelow struck a rock in the Kii Channel, Japan but was fortunately able to get off unaided. Prince Waldemar of Prussia was on board at the time of the mishap.

A rebellion, with anti-foreign possibilities, has broken out at Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan.

Mr. Balfour has expressed the belief that before long a scheme for a real Imperial Parliament will mature.

The King of Belgium is most indignant at reports reflecting on the private life of the Royal Family, including a story in which His Majesty and a chambermaid are mentioned.

The late King of Denmark lies in state until Wednesday.

Over two thousand athletes have entered for the Olympic sports. England is represented by 267.

The Japanese General Election has resulted in the Seiyukwai Party capturing the greatest number of seats.

Britain is to be met by the German naval programme by accelerating the current year's battleship construction by at least six months.

It is stated that the new German Ambassador's first task in London will be the signature of the revised version of the secret Anglo-German Treaty of 1898 relating to the Portuguese Colonies, which will then be published.

Because of the employment of a non-Unionist, the London lightermen have gone on strike.

Latest reports show that the Chinese at Lhasa are in a parlous position, being hemmed in and feeding on dead transport animals. The Tibetans surround them, and the end is not far off.

The sentences on Tom Mann and Guy Bowman, in connection with incitement of soldiers to mutiny, have been reduced.

According to Mr. Asquith, the Russian nationality of Miss Malecka, described as an Englishwoman, and recently sentenced to penal servitude in Russia, has been incontrovertibly proved.

LOCAL.

A large haul of arms and ammunition, which was apparently being smuggled into the Colony, was made yesterday on board the French Mail s.s. Nera. A revenue officer who was examining the ship noticed some packages being put into a sampan. Inspection showed that they contained seventy revolvers and two thousand rounds of ammunition.

A punkah coolie was sentenced to three months' hard labour this morning for stealing a silver watch from a room in Murray Barracks.

Six rickshaw coolies appeared at the Police Court this morning, charged with causing an obstruction outside Star Ferry Wharf Kowloon. They were fined 50 cents each.

During the summer the Theatre Royal will be subjected to material alterations which will contribute to comfort alike of artists and public. Work commenced last week.

Yesterday afternoon a number of friends met Mrs. Gordon at tea at the Hongkong Hotel when the opportunity was taken to present her with a silver salver and two goblets appropriately inscribed. H. E. Mr. Claud Severn made the presentation.

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to get
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STEAMERS.-

KOREA	18,000 Tons	Sailing June 18	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000 "	" "	July 2 "
MANCHURIA	27,000 "	" "	July 16 "

INTERMEDIATE.-

PERSIA	9,000 "	" "	June 11 "
CHINA	10,200 "	" "	July 9 "
NILE	11,000 "	" "	July 30 "

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FRED J. HALTON,
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[110]

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Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTUA" 4,514 tons, Capt. H. Carey, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 1st June, at noon, to be followed on the 15th June by S.S. "PULATA," 4,154 tons, Captain H. Chidley, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 28th May, at 5 p.m., followed by the S.S. "ITOLA" on 10th June, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

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S.S. "WALTON HALL"
on or about 6th June, 1912.
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Hongkong, 18th May, 1912. [375]

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May.
S.S. "LOTHIAN" on or about 15th
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Hongkong, 16th May, 1912. [351]

Notices

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1 cent per square foot.
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CHINA EXPRESS CO.

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OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest
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ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD., Hongkong.

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Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
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Hongkong and China.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.
Agents.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

[42]

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Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.
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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	" 15 min
3.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS,
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

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Hongkong, 27th April 1912. [7]

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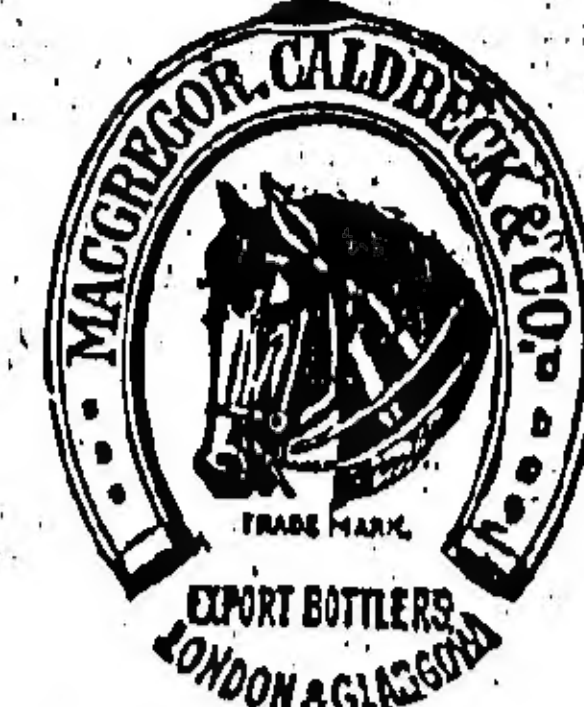
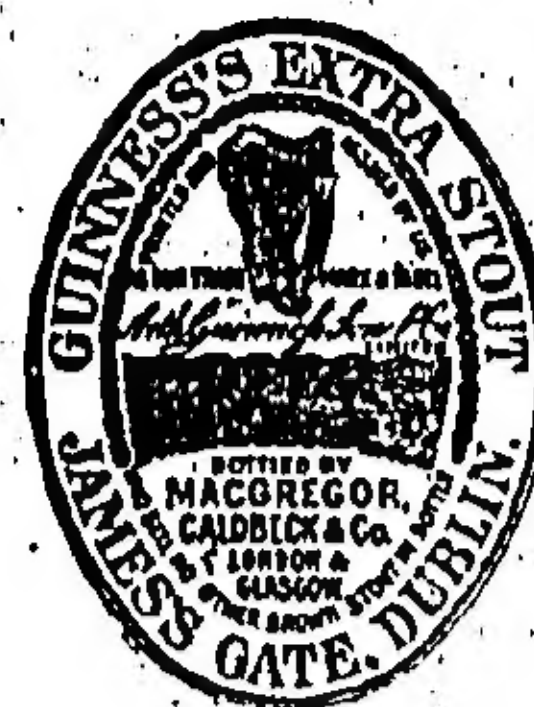
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Hongkong, 25th January, 1912

[46]

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[44]

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Can be divided to suit tenants.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1912. 340

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Hongkong, 16th Dec., 1911. 65

Entertainments

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THEATRE.**

EVERY EVENING

7.15 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

THE WORLD IN MOTION.
THE DIAMOND ROSE.
WEARY WILL GET A JOB.
CHRISTMAS BOXES.
ECENTRIC RUL-LE-ER
COMEDIAN.

THE PATHE GAYETTE NO. 101.
WIGGLES AND THE MAGIC
WAND.

WAITING FOR MOTHER.
Lucca and Man-gari.
R. H. STEPHENSON.

[344]

SCENIC RAILWAY.

The same as was shown at the
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
BAZAAR, will be open to the public
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WEDNESDAY,

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [343]

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Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1912. [111]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

The German Empire.

Doubtless, the Kaiser, like any other man, allows himself in private a little more latitude in his remarks than he would on more ceremonious occasions, but the nature of some of his statements quite clearly indicate that he seriously believes himself to be ipso facto the supreme head of the State and that the idea of the country being actually ruled by its representatives in the Reichstag is repugnant to him. It will be sincerely hoped by all lovers of peace and tranquillity that such an unhappy state of affairs may not end in civil disorder. The fact is, that Kings and Emperors in those days of triumphant democracy present an anomalous state of affairs, and unless those individuals placed in such exalted positions realise the true nature of such positions and do not allow themselves to be carried away by sycophants, misfortune perhaps, a very of a very serious kind will probably result to the deluded individual himself and his family—perhaps, also, to his country through the most horrid of all disorders—civil conflict.

Daily Press.

Extra-territoriality.

The abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction in China is an aspiration of the Republican leaders which they lose no opportunity to ventilate. But the only condition on which the Powers can possibly consent to abandon extra-territorial jurisdiction in China is clearly stated in Clause XII. of the Mackay Treaty, which reads: "China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations; Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing." Not even Dr. Sun Yat-sen himself, we imagine, will contend that the present state of Chinese laws and the arrangements for their administration are so far in accord with those of Western nations as to justify the Powers in taking the question of extra-territoriality into consideration. In truth, China stands in this respect where Japan stood thirty or forty years ago, and not until China achieves at least the same standard as Japan had achieved in this respect by the year 1905 are the Powers likely to seriously entertain any proposal for the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

South China Morning Post.

Ship's Officers' Wages.

It is curious when comparisons are being made between the pay of officers on China waters and that at home that in the case of captains of the largest ocean-going passenger liners widespread astonishment has been created by the disclosure just made that a captain of a great Atlantic liner is paid, on an average, less than a minor official in a Government office. A captain in some of the large liners may have only \$275 a year, and a chief officer \$14 a month and a second officer \$10. An officer who is often in full charge of a ship which may be carrying 2,000 persons has about the salary of a chief messenger in a Government office. Surely there is room for some adjustment of salaries and status when all the responsibilities of a captain and his officers are taken into account.

TELEGRAMS.

The following appeared in an extra published after we went to press yesterday:—

MESOPOTAMIA.

IRRIGATION CONTRACT.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
London, May 20, 3.20 a.m.
Received 3.45 p.m.

Messrs. John Jackson and Company have obtained a provisional contract amounting to four millions sterling to complete another stage of the Willecks' thirty million irrigation scheme.

ARMS FOR MEXICO.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

London, May 20, 3.20 a.m.
Received 3.45 p.m.
A message from New Orleans states that the authorities have seized the British steamer Sun Tons on a charge of violating President Taft's proclamation against the shipment of arms for Mexicans.
A hundred thousand cartridges and ten cases of carbines were found aboard the vessel.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

ATTEND CHURCH PARADE.

London, May 20, 3.20 a.m.
Received 3.45 p.m.
Their Majesties the King and Queen yesterday attended service at a brilliant Church Parade at Aldershot which was attended by detachments from all regiments in the district.
Their Majesties return to London to-day.

CANTON'S GREAT NEED.

Speech by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
Writing under date of Saturday, our Canton correspondent says:—

Yesterday afternoon the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the nine Charitable Institutions gave a reception in honour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Wong Ching-wai.

After the usual presentation of an address, Dr. Sun delivered a long speech on the dull trade conditions and their ill-effects. He said that the waterways were too narrow and shallow for foreign steamers and asserted that there were also insufficient railroads for communication and the transportation of goods to and from the interior. He said these were the causes preventing Canton from becoming a greater commercial centre adding that as a commercial centre Canton, in recent years, had fallen behind Hongkong, Tientsin and Shanghai. If the Cantonese people wished to see Canton one of the greatest commercial centres, they had to dredge and widen the rivers, and also to build more railways.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen also spoke of the unproductive conditions prevailing in Kwangtung and suggested that the remedies lay in the direction of the promotion of agriculture and other industries. If they were short of funds, they could raise foreign loans to carry out these schemes. Dr. Sun described at some length the difference between foreign loans obtained for the purpose of carrying out administrative reforms and for promoting industries. The latter could bring profits through the promotion of industries, while the former produced no such profits.

Mr. Wong Ching-wai also spoke at some length. He said he felt quite ashamed that he had done nothing for his country, but pointed out that Canton had restored its former tranquillity through the efforts of Mr. Wu Hon-man, the Governor-General, and Mr. Chan Kwang-ming, the Commander-in-chief. There was one important question he wished to make reference to; he alluded to the unsound establishment of the Republic and the failure of the Central Government to decentralise the power of Government in the various provinces and to specify the provincial power of administration.

WILLIAM KESWICK, M.P.

The Man who founded Jardine, Matheson's in Japan.

Writing in the "Academy," Mr. Lancelot Lawton sketches the career of the late Mr. William Keswick, M.P., one of the pioneers of commerce in the East. The fact that comparatively little was known at Home of a man whose influence and popularity in the Orient had become proverbial, is attributed by Mr. Lawton to his extremely modest and retiring disposition. Yet, says the writer, "to him must be assigned a place of honour in the circle of distinguished men whose genius has implanted British tradition and the ancient civilisations of the remote lands of Asia—a circle which comprises, among others, names as varied as so well known as those of Sir Harry Parkes, Lord Elgin, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Francis Adams, Sir Robert Hart, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Archibald Douglas, and Sir Thomas Jackson, several of whom are still happily among us.

Throughout his parliamentary career this essential modesty of his was evidenced by the fact that his voice was so rarely heard at Westminster; yet, when necessary he would speak with both eloquence and point, his words carrying unquestionable weight on all matters that touched on our Eastern and foreign policies.

Fifty Years of Work.

From sources which—owing to Mr. Keswick's unwillingness to talk of himself—must be termed more or less scrappy, we are enabled to gather an inkling of the circumstances under which he established the celebrated house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Japan—a house that is known throughout the East, and indeed wherever the British flag flies. When a mere boy of twenty he was already a member of this celebrated firm in Shanghai. To us moderns, this has no significance—until we recall the fact that, in the fifties, the European trader who dared to settle in any part of China, did so at the almost hourly hazard of his life, so keen was the native prejudice against the foreigner.

The Trans.

In January, 1858, a merchant-venturer of the old school—Mr. Captain Holmes—chartered a 700-ton vessel (the Trans) and, defiant of risks, determined to open up a connection with Japanese ports. Jardine, Matheson, his agents, backed him up generously, deputing young Keswick to accompany the ship as their representative; and so the Trans set out with her cargo of 200 tons of sugar on her perilous trip to Nagasaki—a port that had been closed to Europeans for two centuries. Boldly passing a fort that bristled with guns, the two adventurers ran into Nagasaki harbour. They were permitted to land and move about the streets unmolested, but their presence was regarded with considerable suspicion, and it was only after much persuasion that they secured the sanction of the authorities to unload the cargo, further difficulty being experienced in disposing of it. Altogether they were forty-four days in the port.

In Yokohama.

In the following February Yokohama was declared open to foreign trade, and Mr. Keswick at once proceeded to establish a branch of the "Number 1 Firm" (as Jardine's was known) in a sort of fisherman's hut; and, before many days, this palatial "office" narrowly escaped destruction by earthquake. Here the young financier found the conditions of life quite as dangerous as those in China; indeed scarcely a day passed but what a foreigner was insulted, assaulted, or perhaps killed. Keswick and Holmes, however, stood their ground doggedly, and, in April, 1860, the latter shipped a cargo of silk (which sold in London for a guinea a pound), seed-oil and fish, and set out for England, where Mr. Joseph Jardine received him with the warmest compliments and congratulations.

Prince Ito's Escape.

"Yet another striking incident in his career," says Mr. Lawton, "was the part he played in enabling Prince Ito and his com-

panions, among whom was Count Inouye, to reach England. According to the great statesman's own story, he succeeded in persuading the manager of 'No. 1 Firm' to facilitate the passage of himself and friends.

"They were compelled to disguise themselves as merchants. Their attire consisted of second-hand European clothes, and it mentioned that a constant source of discomfort was the wearing of boots several sizes too large for the feet. To assist further in the concealment of their identity they cut their hair in foreign style, and the great statesman subsequently remarked with some pride: 'Although our physicians at that time had their queues cut off, I may safely say that we set the first example to the nation for dressing the hair in foreign fashion.' At the last moment a doubt arose as to whether passages by the steamer would be available, and when this information was conveyed to the little band there was much consternation. Japanese were not allowed to leave the country, and it was realised that any foreigners assisting the escape of the little band were running considerable risk. 'In the event of our not being able to leave,' Ito declared, 'we are ruined and disgraced; so much so that we have no alternative but to kill ourselves here, because if we go home with this semi-foreign appearance we shall certainly be killed as spies. So we had better die at this moment rather than be brought up at the court, making a sorry crestfallen picture, to be sentenced to death.' The members of the party were about to commit hara-kiri when the representative of 'No. 1 Firm' begged them to be rational, and to await the results of his further efforts in their behalf. Eventually all obstacles were overcome, and Ito and his companions succeeded in reaching Shanghai, where they re-embarked on a sailing-ship bound for England, via the Cape."

Mr. Lawton concludes in the following words:—"When we reflect upon the state of barbaric unrest that existed in Japan at the time, constantly threatening as it did the lives of foreigners, we may appreciate the courage of Mr. Keswick in arranging for Ito's escape to England. Were no other achievement to be placed to his record than this, it could well be said of him that he has contributed to the making of history. Thus in more than one instance his early life exhibited initiative and courage of high order, qualities which have made the British Empire what it is to-day, but which unhappily we find only too often lacking in the young men of our times."

PHILIPPINE HARDWOOD.

2,000,000 feet for Hongkong.

Two million feet of Philippine hardwood is wanted before the end of the month of May by two lumber dealers from Hongkong who are at present in Manila for the purpose of negotiating for the purchase of this large shipment, the Chinese lumber supply having been paralyzed as a consequence of the prolonged warfare. A prominent lumber merchant stated recently to a correspondent of the "China Press" that he doubted that the two Hongkong dealers would succeed in obtaining two million feet of hardwood within the present month, as all local concerns seem to have sold in advance all the lumber they can possibly bring to Manila from their saw mills this month.

"The demand for lumber is enormous," said this lumber merchant. "Every lumber dealer in this city has his lumber sold long before the shipments arrive here from the saw mills; and the demand seems to continue to grow. Due to new investments in forest concessions and additional saw mills the supply has greatly multiplied within the past four or five years, but the demand grows faster than the supply."

"Some people who are good Philippine boosters have expressed the hope that the day would come when native lumber would entirely supplant Oregon pine, but that will never happen. Oregon pine will always continue to come into the islands for the simple reason that for certain purposes there is no variety of Philippine wood that can take its place."

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Y.M.C.A. v. Queen's College.

This match, played on the former's courts on Saturday, proved most exciting; the Collegians securing an unexpected win, by the narrow margin of one game on the 99 games played. The last couples to meet were Hickling and Joseland (Y.M.C.A.) and Brown and Birbeck (Queen's College), and the visitors then had an 8-game lead. It thus required the Y.M. pair to defeat their opponents by 10-1 to convert the deficit into a win. They made a fine effort, but could only pull off the set by 9-2, thus being one down on the total. The only couple to win all their sets were Hickling and Joseland, who claimed 26 games out of 33. The best pair for the winners were Crook and Sutherland, who won two of their three sets and got 21 games to 12. Full scores:—

Crook and Sutherland (Q.C.) beat Davidson and A. Viveash 11-0; beat Le Breton and W. Viveash 6-5; lost to Hickling and Joseland 4-7.

Bird and Barlow (Q.C.) beat Davidson and A. Viveash 9-2; lost to Le Breton and W. Viveash 5-8; lost to Hickling and Joseland 1-10.

Brown and Birbeck (Q.C.) beat Davidson and A. Viveash 7-4; lost to Le Breton and W. Viveash 5-8; lost to Hickling and Joseland 2-9.

Chinese Y.M.C.A. v. Chinese.
This match produced some good play, victory eventually going to the Recreation Club.

Below we give the League table corrected up to and including last Saturday's matches:—

	P.	W.	L.	Pts
Queen's College	3	3	0	6
Wigwam	3	2	1	4
Craigengower	2	1	1	2
Y.M.C.A.	2	1	1	2
Kowloon	2	1	1	2
Civil Service	2	1	1	2
Chinese Recreation	2	1	1	2
Chinese Y.M.C.A.	3	0	3	0
Club de Recreo	3	1	2	2

Kowloon v. Club de Recreo.

Another big surprise was the inability of Kowloon to overcome the Club de Recreo when playing at home. The match ended in a win for the Portuguese Club by 52 games to 47. Scores:—

P. Rosa and A. Gutierrez (Club de Recreo) beat Rose and Abraham 9-2; lost to Liente, Williams and Thompson, 5-6; beat Green and Dr. Forsyth, 6-5.

F. Gutierrez and F. E. A. Remedios (Club de Recreo) beat Liente, Williams and Thompson 8-3; lost to Green and Dr. Forsyth, 5-6; beat Rose and Abraham 6-5.

A. Lopes and J. Remedios (Club de Recreo) beat Rose and Abraham, 7-4; lost to Liente, Williams and Thompson 3-8; lost to Green and Dr. Forsyth 3-8.

Wigwam v. Craigengower.

This match, played on the Wigwam courts, resulted in a decided victory for the home Club, who scored 61 games to their opponents' 38.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

Police Defeat Kowloon.

A close game was seen at Kowloon on Saturday between Kowloon Bowling Green Club and the Police; the latter won by ten points. Russell's rink maintained a substantial lead for the home team throughout the game, which almost ensured a victory, but Henderson's and Edwards' rinks fell away at the concluding ends.

The scores were:—

	P.	W.	L.	Pts
Kowloon	2	2	0	4
Police	2	2	0	4
A. Milroy	2	2	0	4
L. Guy	2	2	0	4
S. Gray	2	2	0	4
G. R. Edwards	2	2	0	4
D. McHardy	2	2	0	4
(skip)	10	(skip)	10	23
R. Hunter	2	2	0	4
J. Grant	2	2	0	4
J. Allen	2	2	0	4
D. Gourlay	2	2	0	4
G. Haxton	2	2	0	4
W. Withers	2	2	0	4
J. H. Henderson	2	2	0	4
W. Pitt	2	2	0	4
(skip)	13	(skip)	13	22
W. Taylor	2	2	0	4
W. Stuart	2	2	0	4
R. Hall	2	2	0	4
A. Clark	2	2	0	4
A. Ramsay	2	2	0	4
R. Fenton	2	2	0	4
W. Russell	2	2	0	4
W. Cameron	2	2	0	4
(skip)	20	(skip)	20	17
	52			62

Civil Service v. Taikoo.

In this League match, victory also went to the visitors, Taikoo winning by 21 points.

League Table.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts
Police	2	2	0	4
Taikoo	2	2	0	4
Kowloon	2	2	0	4
Civil Service	2	2	0	4

BILLIARDS.

On Saturday afternoon an excellent game was played between Mr. G. R. Field of the Naval Yard and Mr. H. Xavier of the Electric Tram Company, in continuation of the Seaman's Institute competition. Xavier won the toss for the lead. The first part of the game was level but Field, with a fine break of 24 reached the 100 mark first. He maintained his lead for some time, but Xavier, with a really excellent break of 33, led at 200. It was a fine struggle to the finish, but Xavier ran out winner by 11 points. The winner's best breaks were 11, 16, 33, and 12. Field's best were 10 and 24.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1912.

A STRONG EFFORT NEEDED.

The sharp and exemplary sentences passed upon kidnappers yesterday by the Lord Chief Justice, and not less his Lordship's pointed observations, may have a deterrent effect upon kidnapping in the Colony. "The Judges of that Court," he said, "would do their very utmost to put down kidnapping;" and they have only to deal out a few more lengthy sentences in order to make would-be kidnappers pause and consider whether the probable gain is worth the risk. The business is much too disgraceful to be permitted in a British colony without a determined effort being made to stamp it out. It is altogether too shocking to think of without becoming heated.

This stealing and selling of children is yet another proof of how wide is the gulf between East and West. Whether Kipling's prophecy that "never the twain shall meet," is true, the future alone can divulge; but there is a yawning chasm to be bridged if ever they are to meet. In one case yesterday a witness said that he was offered a "son" and that one of the prisoners described the lad as his "brother." To Western minds there is something revolting in the thought that brother may sell brother and that men may, and do actually, purchase "sons." Even more abhorrent is the thought that, for the sake of a few dollars, men will deliberately steal, and sell into slavery, young children. It is a cancerous growth which needs the application of the surgeon's knife. There is no room in the Colony for conduct of this kind.

Those who control the fortunes of a British Colony can never suffer that slavery should continue within its borders. It is a blot upon the fair fame of the British flag and must be removed. In fairness to young and awakening China herself, it must be removed. From Hongkong, as we pointed out when the University was opened, are to be sent forth men young, active, eager, trained according to Western ideals and with these ideals adapted to Eastern needs. Missionaries of culture these, from whom much is hoped. But there is another kind of education which China must receive. Her sons have not only to learn, but to unlearn. They have to rid themselves of certain glaring evils which no really enlightened race would tolerate. And the business of unlearning is never pleasant; almost invariably it hurts. But a few salutary lessons, here in Hongkong, will have their effect, and that effect will spread, in course of time, to China itself. After all, illegal cupidity is one of the characteristic features of Chinese life, found alike amongst high and low. It is a feature which the leaders of the new movement in China must be one of the first to be attacked and rooted out once and for all so that the hideous thing can never again be repeated.

DAY BY DAY.

Our duty to posterity is as real as our duty to our neighbours.

Death from Plague.

The death of another Chinese policeman from plague was reported yesterday, making a total of three for the week end.

Offensive Matter.

For depositing offensive matter in Carnarvon Road Kowloon, two coolies were fined \$3 each by the magistrate this morning.

Interport Rifle Match.

The King's Park Rifle Range will be available for practice on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Saturday at 3.30 p.m. and Sunday at 7.30 a.m.

Trespassing.

A Chinese, for trespassing on Storecutters Island, was fined \$3 at the Magistracy to-day, and warned of a heavier penalty if he appeared in Court again.

Distiller Fined.

A fine of \$100 was imposed on a distiller of Kowloon City, for failing to make a correct return of the amount of spirit turned out by him.

Fire Alarm.

Last night an alarm was raised in connection with the explosion of a lamp in a house in Wing Lok Street, but fortunately the services of the Fire Brigade were not needed.

Mess Room Boy's Theft.

On the mess-room boy of the S.S. Landrat Schief appearing a second time before Mr. Irving, at the Magistracy, on the charge of theft of \$40 he was sent to prison for six weeks.

The Ex-Governor in London.

Sir Frederick Lugard, who have taken No. 10 Hans Mansions for the London season. The "Times" states that Lady Lugard's health is progressing favourably.

The Plague.

The total number of cases of plague from Jan. 1 is 800, out of which 851 were Chinese and 9 other Asiatics. The deaths numbered 765 Chinese, and 8 other Asiatics. The total number of deaths is 771.

Little Girl Dumped.

Yesterday the police found a little girl, apparently of good family, in a high state of fever. It appeared as if she had been dumped in anticipation of her death, and the mite was at once removed to hospital.

Hongkong Artillery returning.

The Indo-China steamer Choy-sang left Shanghai on May 15 to transport, from the Kwantung Woosung, 58 men and five officers of the artillery corps who were sent up from Hongkong on the outbreak of the revolution. The men take back with them two guns and about five tons of ammunition.

Gift Not Accepted.

A party of women from Kowloon City appeared at the Police Court before Mr. D. Melbourne on being summoned for not having licences for their dogs.

One woman who had brought her two "works" with her, during the case, in a fit of exasperation, gathered her pets up in her arms and exclaimed:—"Here you are, your worship; you can have them."

Major Pritchard.

Major C. G. Pritchard, Royal Garrison Artillery, who has been appointed to the command of No. 88 Company at Hongkong, has been an artillery officer for over 20 years. He got his commission in November, 1891, was promoted captain in 1899, and in 1907 he was promoted major. He commanded the Hongkong Volunteers from 1902 to 1907, so that he is no stranger to the garrison. "L. and O. Express."

No Appearance.

An action was brought before Mr. Justice Gompertz at the Summary Court this morning, by the Kwong Yik Kwong firm against the Kwong Ki King firm, trading as the Kong Hop Yuen Ki firm, for the recovery of \$330.00, being principal and interest due under a promissory note. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Orovo. The defendant did not put in an appearance. The plaintiff proved his case, and judgment was entered for the plaintiff accordingly.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

Says that in Fifty Years China will be where Japan is.

A "Telegraph" reporter, who called on Dr. Sun Yat-sen yesterday, is convinced that the Chinese, while being easily accessible, has methods of his own when being interviewed. He is courteous itself and the interviewer is at once put as much at his ease as Dr. Sun is on his guard. The strength of his character, as shown in his face, is emphasized by a mouth closely shut in repose, and more firmly so when interviewed. Yesterday afternoon he had had a busy time, including a chat with H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, of which, however, he declined to give any particulars.

He was in his shirt sleeves, sitting at a small table and dealing with some correspondence when our representative called, with a few Chinese friends around. He dealt with the interviewer and a letter at the same time and seemed perfectly capable of doing both.

In reply to a question he mentioned that he was leaving Hongkong for Macao on Wednesday.

It is Nonsense.

Dr. Sun's attention was called to a statement made recently to the effect that Chinese merchants in Hongkong were advising merchants in Canton not to take up foreign capital as that would be a preliminary step to the partition of China.

"It is nonsense," was the laconic reply. "But there is a reluctance to take foreign capital?"

"Yes, but it is only a remnant of an old idea," was the reply. "We do our best to explain to them that the use of foreign capital is to our mutual benefit."

"In what directions could the money be devoted?"

"To the development of the many natural resources, the building of new towns and the opening up of the country, and for railways; that is important."

"Would much go in agriculture; would it be possible to start such large agricultural undertakings as they have in America and England," say large daily farms?"

"I don't think so. It is not necessary."

English People not Mercenary. Referring to the New Territory, Dr. Sun was informed of the Chinese demand to the effect that Great Britain was willing to recognize the new republic, conditional upon an extension of the New Territory.

He smiled a wearily tolerant smile. "I don't take any notice of such a statement," he said. "There is no truth in it so far as I know."

"From my own standpoint," he continued, "I believe the English people are not so mercenary. I know the English people; other Chinese do not. No intelligent man takes any notice of that."

Touching on his approaching visit to Macao, Dr. Sun denied that he was retiring to Macao.

"There never was any truth in it?"

"No."

"The story goes that you were building a house there?"

"That is my brother's; it is not my house."

"I suppose you consider your work for China is not done yet?"

"No. I am retiring from political life," and his eyes shone with enthusiasm as he replied, "but am taking up a far greater work, the formation of industries and social reform."

"That's a rather big job?"

"Yes."

"Are you going to devote any of your time to education?"

"Yes."

"And where do you intend to commence—the establishment of universities or—?"

"We shall commence at the beginning," was the quiet response, but he added that it was his ambition to "see a primary school in every village," and so step by step, "high school, and college to university."

"In fact you would like to see a system established like that in England or America?"

"Yes."

"So really, Doctor, you must have regarded the revolution as a means to an end; and that end, the social uplift of China, both educationally and morally?"

"Yes."

Dealing with the question of the Treaty Ports, Dr. Sun again stated that the Chinese Government intended in time to do away with the Treaty Ports.

"So then the Shamen would come under the Chinese Government?"

"We should merely extend the Shamen to the whole of the republic," was the response.

"And an Englishman would have the same rights in China as the Chinese in England?"

"Certainly."

"Of course that is a question of years?"

"Yes, we are going to follow the example of Japan. All foreigners in Japan are under Japanese jurisdiction."

He added it would be their policy to maintain the integrity of China to the utmost.

Possibility of Progress. On the possibility of progress in China, Dr. Sun thought that the Chinese would move very quickly.

"Will they move as quickly as the Japanese?"

"Certainly, the revolution will prove that to you."

"So in fifty or sixty years you will be where Japan is now?"

"Very likely."

And an intimation that he was probably late for another appointment caused the Doctor to dismiss cordially another of the ubiquitous interviewers.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. GORDON.

Yesterday afternoon a number of friends were invited to meet Mrs. Gordon at tea at the Hongkong Hotel, when the opportunity was taken to present her with a silver salver and two goblets appropriately inscribed and bearing testimony to her continued assistance on the various concert platforms of the Colony.

The presentation was made by P. E. Mr. Claud Severn, the Officer Administering the Government, who, in a graceful speech, said it was a great honour to him to make the presentation to Mrs. Gordon on the eve of her departure on behalf of the many friends whom she had in the colony. The possession of a deep contralto voice was, he said, a rare gift and Mrs. Gordon had always been ready to put it at the disposal of music lovers of Hongkong during a long period of twenty-five years. It was one of his regrets that he had had only two opportunities of hearing her sing and he had realised what he had missed. The music lovers of Hongkong deeply regretted Mrs. Gordon's leaving, and he was sure wherever she might be in the future—whether in "Dear old Scotland" or in "Merrie England" or if it should be "Down upon the Swane River"—she would think of Hongkong and remember how much her friends in the Colony regretted her departure.

Amid considerable applause His Excellency handed Mrs. Gordon the gifts.

Mr. Gordon replying on behalf of his wife thanked His Excellency for making the presentation and all who had contributed to those tokens of appreciation and esteem. In a period of thirty years, he remarked, his wife had only been known to disappoint an audience twice and then illness in the family was the cause.

Mrs. Gordon with Miss Hilda Gordon and the two younger members of the family leave for England to-morrow on the Miyasaki-maru at daylight.

BILLIARDS.

A very fine game of Billiards was witnessed between S. Sergt. Giddy R. E. and Pte Soukes, K. O. T. L. I. on Monday night. Soukes opened the game with a break of 12. He afterwards improved on this break by nearly tripling it. His next break was 32, the highest which has so far been recorded. When he reached 100, Giddy had a score of 23. The latter, however, improved matters considerably before Soukes had scored the 200, his score then being 131. Soukes now seemed to fall away in his play; Giddy pulled up a matter of 88 while he was only making 17. The game was finished with Soukes the winner, having a margin of 24 points to his credit. Breaks:—Soukes 12, 33, 42, 10; Giddy 11, 12, 13, and 22.

A QUESTION OF CHOPS.

Action to Recover Money for Rice.

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Cheong On firm sought to recover the sum of \$627.68 from the Han Wo firm, for goods obtained by the defendants on behalf of the Wo Cheung firm, of 443 Queen's Road West. The goods mentioned consisted of fifty bags of rice.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. E. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended.

Mr. Harding said the plaintiffs were rice-dealers, and had carried on a business in Hongkong for thirty years. They were also rice-collectors. The action was to recover money for rice ordered by the defendants for the Wo Cheung firm. The rice was ordered by a person who, they alleged, was the managing partner in the defendant firm, who had an interest in the Wo Cheung, and to whom they had given credit on many occasions. On the 20th of March an order was received by the plaintiffs for fifty bags of rice, the foki bringing a written order stamped with the stamp of the defendant firm. On the same day the plaintiffs made an entry in a book with regard to the indebtedness of the defendant firm for the rice; and, later on, took it round to the defendant for acknowledgment. This was done by one of the defendant's foki with the chop of the firm. It may be contended, said Mr. Harding, that this chop was not the proper one, but he submitted it was.

Mr. Shenton:—If it will assist my friend, this is our chop for rent-receipts, and not our chop for guarantee.

Mr. Harding said if that were so, the chop would bear "rent-receipts" on it. There may be a chop for correspondence, but this would also be stated. The chop in question had only the name of the firm upon it, and he submitted it was the proper chop of the firm. (Proceeding.)

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Important Recommendations on Inspectors' Leave.

The report of the select committee appointed to consider the suggested changes in the sanitary department estimates was read at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon. It was as follows:—We are satisfied that the recommendations in Part 1, personal emoluments, are in order, and should be carried out with the following exceptions:—We consider that all amounts to be spent in installing electric light should preferably appear in the Public Works estimates. We are satisfied that the lighting in the four sets of premises mentioned is necessary. We recommend that the necessary provision be made in the Public Works estimates for 1913. In addition we consider that the addition of one permanent sanitary inspector, first-class, £240 to £270 is called for. At present there are twenty-four inspectors, each of whom is entitled to nine months' leave of absence at the end of each 5.1-4 years' service. This represents a loss, by leave, of one seventh of the staff, and, with only three inspectors on leave, one-eighth. It has been found necessary to place one inspector in charge of two health districts, which we do not consider is a satisfactory arrangement.

New Chinese Coin.

The new-republican One Cent copper pieces are now on the market in Shanghai. They bear the inscription, "The Republic of China," and, as is hinted in Chinese letters, are supposed to be Miao-miao Cent pieces.

The Colony's Health.

The number of communicable diseases notified in the Colony during the week ending May 18 is:—Bubonic plague 208; deaths 172; Enteric 2 (Bub. British); no deaths. Typhoid fever 1; no deaths. Relapsing fever 11; no deaths. Small-pox 11; deaths 6;—3 Portuguese, 8 Chinese.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Chinese Physiognomy.

Has it ever struck the average dweller in Hongkong that the Celestial type of face is much less deceptive than the European? writes a correspondent. I have had a good deal to do with Chinese of various classes, coolies, boys, clerks and 'taukoi'; with the traditional "Heathen Chinese," with the Chinese Christian, and with the up-to-date, Europeanised, philosophical, rationalistic republican; and, in every case, observation has led me to the same conclusion; to wit: that the Mongolian face never lies; it is invariably the index of the character. Now a European may have the face of an angel, and the heart of a fiend; similarly, I have known men of lovable and pure and honourable disposition whose expression alone would, without question, get them seven years in any criminal court in England. But not so with the Chinese. If he looks a rogue, put every cent you have in the world on the fact that he is one (N. B. You will be betting on a certainty). Should he look sly, or lazy (he rarely looks that) or malicious, or vicious, or an idiot—in every case be assured you will find him so. On the other hand, where his expression of face suggests honesty, fidelity or what not—trust him unhesitatingly; he will deserve it.

Gigantic Trickery.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" does not mince matters in speaking of the opium question. It says:—"The anti-opium agitation in China has become a gigantic piece of trickery. But who is going to compensate the Indian merchants who sent opium to China because they believed the British Government would at least enforce the terms of an Agreement made only last year?"

A Fortunate Escape.

Judging by the telegram received from our Shanghai correspondent, the German mail steamer Buelow, which struck a rock in the Kii Channel in the early hours of 'undry morning, had a lucky escape from loss, thanks to her double bottom. The fact that she had on board a Royal personage, in Prince Waldemar of Prussia, invests the incident with additional interest. It would appear that the liner was on her way from Yokohama to Kobe at the time of the mishap, the Kii Channel being at the entrance to the Inland Sea. The Buelow should, in the ordinary course of events, have reached Hongkong on Tuesday next; but, owing to the repairs necessitated, she will now certainly be behind scheduled time. Still, it is gratifying to know that the mishap is not of a very serious nature, and that the newspapers have been saved the unpleasant task of recording another big shipping disaster.

The Kindly Mosquito.

In battling with the mosquito every individual can do much for him or herself. Much can be done by individuals by taking care to have no standing water near them. Many a person plagued by mosquitoes would find their number considerably reduced if a tub of water was not left constantly in the bathroom to serve as a convenient breeding place for the insect. The greed of the mosquito is well known, but few perhaps are aware of its kindness to its fellows. A gentleman who was once awakened by a particularly malignant bite observed a self-sacrificing mosquito pass the blood which he had acquired through the mosquito net to a friend outside. This gentleman was so overcome at the generosity of the insect that he permitted him to return, and bite again when he watched the same charity not repeated. The tale is more than true, the most wicked natures possess their good points little as they may be generally recognised.

ASSESSING DAMAGES.

Argument in the claim by Messrs Shewan, Tomes and Co.

Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Chief Judge, heard argument on the question of damages in Shanghai Supreme Court on May 10, in the claim by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes, and Co. against C. H. Thomson, as liquidator of the Whangpoo Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., in which plaintiffs claimed Tls. 31,250 by an agreement under which they acted as managers. Defendant counter-claimed for Tls. 11,057 for damages and sums improperly charged.

His Lordship, in his judgment, gave decision for plaintiff on the claim for damages, for the specific sum claimed, but with leave to apply for an assessment, argument on which counsel would be heard. Judgment was entered for defendant on the counterclaim, for Tls. 4000, defendant to have costs of the counterclaim up to the date of hearing. General costs of the action were left over.

Mr. R. N. MacLeod and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. S. Oppo for defendant.

The Amount of Damages.

Mr. MacLeod said his Lordship made an order on 3rd May, 1912, to the effect that judgment be entered for plaintiff for damages for the breach, by defendant, of clause six of the agreement of 1st April, 1910, the amount of damages to be determined by His Lordship after hearing counsel. It was that point to which he had to address himself now but, before dealing with the question of the amount of damages, he thought he should shortly refer to some remarks made by His Lordship as to the attitude of the parties in the case in connection with the claim. He understood His Lordship to take the view that the general managers had already received the sum of Tls. 7000, and that they were, in circumstances not contemplated by the agreement, seeking to claim a large sum of money.

His Lordship—That was what was put forward by the other side and seemed to me to be a well-founded contention.

Another View.

Mr. MacLeod said he thought there was another view entitled to at least equal weight. That was, that the two parties interested in the whole history, the general managers and Mr. Tam Wa, entered into an agreement which was rather longer than the claim on which plaintiffs sued, but which continued in effect all the provisions of the last agreement. At the same time, Mr. Tam Wa, who was the vendor, entered into an agreement with the Trustee for the company, agreeing to sell to the company a wharf. Those two agreements were taken over by the company. It was fully safeguarded and it took the place of Tam Wa and became entitled to all the rights under the agreement, and subject to all the liabilities. Reference had been made to the fact that the company, in 1911, was in a very bad financial state, and that there was a great difficulty in deciding what was to be done. It was generally felt the company could not go on. It was important to consider how the company got at that, and the first point which he thought His Lordship ought to consider, as opposed to the other view expressed, was that if Mr. Tam Wa had supplied this company with a proper wharf, the company would probably have never been in that position.

The Second Point.

The second point was that the company or shareholders, having gone into liquidation, voluntarily resolved to release Mr. Tam Wa from all claims in respect of that failure. One other thing of real importance was that the earlier letters showed that the whole question of this agreement was very carefully considered, and that Shewan, Tomes, and Co. and the company absolutely understood these terms and no others; and they went to show that if Mr. Tam Wa did not agree to these terms they would never have been general managers. In that connection it was not really necessary

to consider these earlier facts, because they had a contract executed, and, when that was so, a branch of the contract entitled one of the parties to damages on certain principles. The effect of Clause Six, under which damages were assessed, was that the company covenanted to procure from any successor an agreement in exactly similar terms. That agreement was not procured, and for that reason His Lordship had held that plaintiffs were entitled to damages. He submitted that the only way of measuring damages was by, in some way, valuing such an agreement by putting a value of some kind on the agreement which they ought to have procured. As the agreement was to be in exactly the same terms he submitted that the damages or value was the same.

Outside Valuation.

His Lordship—The question is what damages your clients have suffered through the defendants failing to secure the agreement. I don't see how you can do it except by outside valuation.

Mr. MacLeod—I submit the only way is to look at the terms—an outside valuation to some extent.

His Lordship—Surely the measure of your damages is what it has lost you by not getting the agreement.

Mr. MacLeod—The damages we have sustained in consequence of the loss of the agreement in these terms is what we are entitled to.

His Lordship—There might be a certain amount of insolvency; I am not referring to the present holders of the wharf.

Mr. MacLeod—I submit that is not a matter to take into consideration. It does not affect the amount of damages. Supposing we had obtained the agreement with the Osaka Syndicate and they had gone into liquidation, we would then have been entitled to claim the full value of the agreement. Had they been unable to pay it, we would not have got the money, but that would not have affected the value which they were entitled to.

A Minimum.

Mr. MacLeod, continuing, said the agreement was for 25 years, at a minimum of Tls. 5,000 per annum. It was noteworthy that this was a minimum. With regard to the principle on which value of damages in such cases was fixed, he referred His Lordship to In Re English Joint Stock Bank, Law Reports, 4 Equity, p. 350. In considering the necessary deductions, it must be remembered that Tls. 5,000 was a minimum and that, towards the end of the 25 years, the work would be routine, and remuneration very possibly greater.

His Lordship—How far am I obliged to go? Ought I to go beyond Tls. 5,000 unless you bring me some materials to go on?

Mr. MacLeod said he only asked that the Tls. 5,000 be remembered as a minimum. There were 25 years and 7 months unexpired when the agreement came to an end, when defendant should have procured another agreement for that time. Calculating it at 7 per cent, the annuity would work out at Tls. 56,882.

In conclusion, Mr. MacLeod laid stress on the question of the importance and advantage of the normal business connection of plaintiffs to defendants.

The Reply.

Mr. Oppo, replying, said the main point was to determine the principle under which the damages should be assessed. The company agreed, for itself and its successors, to employ plaintiffs as general managers for 25 years. He did not think that clause six was intended to mean "suppose we fail, we undertake that there shall be successors, we shall undertake that they shall carry on the agreement."

His Lordship—Do you suggest there are no successors to the company?

Mr. Oppo—I do; I am coming to that.

Mr. Oppo said the intention of the agreement was that, supposing the company discontinued and the business of a public wharf was carried on by somebody else, the company must see that the agreement was taken on. But supposing there were no successors,

then there was no undertaking by the company to create successors to carry out the agreement. The company went into liquidation and, as a matter of fact, there never were any successors as a public wharf company. The mere existence of the agreement with Shewan Tomes would have effectually prevented any other body becoming successors. Nobody would have taken on the company with this agreement, and, as a matter of fact, the successors were not in any sense successors to the company. They were the Osaka Syndicate, who took it merely to sell it again; and then the South Manchuria Railway Co., who operated it privately from their own steamers. The damages, if any, were actually the damages plaintiffs had suffered through the agreement not being carried on.

Difficult to Assess.

His Lordship—There is the possibility that the existing company would turn their business into a public wharf company. It is difficult to assess all these things.

Mr. Oppo said he was asking His Lordship to take into consideration the actual events. The actual damage was a matter of estimate, and he submitted that, in making that estimate, not only should the fact that the agreement was for 25 years, but also the chances there were of its lasting 25 years at the time it was renewed.

His Lordship, in reserving judgment, said it was not at all an easy case. It might become necessary to have a little more idea of the value put on plaintiffs' services as directors. There were two ways of doing that—by an expert, or actual evidence from the parties. Would counsel agree to his consulting an independent chartered accountant? This occurred to him as a feasible way.

Counsel consenting, judgment was reserved, His Lordship stating that he would call them in chambers if he decided to take the accountant's opinion.

AN IMPUDENT THEFT.

Coolie Caught Red Handed.

At the Police Court this morning a punkah coolie was charged before Mr. E. A. Irving with breaking and entering into a room in Murray Barracks and stealing therefrom a silver watch, the property of Sergeant Starlight of the K. O. Y. L. I. this morning at 4.15 o'clock.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The prosecutor said that, at about a quarter past this morning, he was awakened by his roommate, Sergeant Jackson, who asked him to strike a match. When he did so he found that Jackson had hold of the prisoner, who, as witness struck the light, dropped his (witness') watch to the floor. The prisoner was taken down to the detention-room, and kept in custody until the arrival of the police.

Sergeant Jackson gave corroborative evidence. Asked what he had got to say for himself, the prisoner denied that he was ever in the room. He said that he was outside the door and made a noise by kicking it, and it was then that somebody inside rushed out and caught hold of him.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

IN THE SING OPIUM

PROSECUTION.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, before Mr. E. A. Irving, Yip Hung-pak, was charged with being deficient by two chests in his stock of opium, and with giving false particulars to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, assistant Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Crews of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

The allegation made by the Crown was that, when a revenue officer paid a visit to the defendant's shop, he examined six chests, purporting to contain opium. Four were found to contain the drug, while the remaining two contained nothing but coal-stuck.

The case was adjourned.

BIG HAUL OF ARMS.

Chinese Contradictory Evidence.

A large haul of arms and ammunition which was apparently being smuggled into the colony was made yesterday on board the French mail s.s. Nera. A revenue officer who was examining the ship noticed some packages which had been put on board a sampan and on proceeding to make a closer inspection found that they contained no fewer than seventy revolvers of different kinds, two thousand rounds of ammunition and a quantity of other accessories. Subsequently two arrests were made, and this morning they appeared before Mr. E. A. Irving at the Magistracy on a charge of having the arms in their possession without the permit of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Russ appeared on behalf of one of the defendants.

Inspector Kerr told his Worship that the sampan man had assisted the police by pointing out one of the defendants on the ferry at Hongkong while the other had been arrested by a second sampan man and hauled into the custody of an Indian constable.

The master of the sampan on board of which the goods were discovered told a tale full of the most extraordinary contradictions which became very apparent under the cross examination of Mr. Russ, while the second admitted that he had brought about the arrest of the second defendant purely on hearsay evidence.

Mr. Russ submitted that there was no case against his client whatever and said that what obviously happened was that someone gave the goods to the first witness to remove—he expected that even he was in it—and when arrested he was handcuffed and stood at the ferry wharf and claimed that the first member of the crew of the Nera was the man who gave him instructions and when another came along he did the same and he dared say if another man had come along he would have had him arrested as well.

The arms are to be forfeited to the Crown.

ALLEGED RECKLESS DRIVING ON JUBILEE ROAD.

Hon Mr. C. Clementi's Escape.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. E. A. Irving, the Hon. Mr. C. Clementi, Colonial Secretary, prosecuted an Indian chauffeur for driving a motor car in a reckless manner in Jubilee Road.

The Hon. Mr. Clementi said that he and his wife were out riding along Jubilee Road, when suddenly a motor car, driven by the defendant, came round a bend in the road without giving a warning blast on the horn.

As the result the horses they were riding swerved and an accident was only averted by the defendant abruptly stopping his car.

The defendant asked Mr. Clementi not to prosecute him, claiming he had sounded his horn at every previous bend, but had forgotten to do so on this one occasion.

The case was remanded to enable the defendant to call a witness.

EMPIRE DAY.

A short commemorative service will be held at St. John's Cathedral on Friday, May 24, at 9 a.m., when His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will be present, and a sermon will be preached by the Chaplain. The service is intended primarily for the British children of the Colony for whom the nave and both transepts will be reserved. The general public will be accommodated in the nave aisles. The musical portion of the service will be rendered by the Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, by kind permission of Colonel Hamilton and officers.

A Government launch, available for Kowloon children, will leave the Police pier, Kowloon, at 8.30 a.m. sharp.

OBSTRUCTION IN KOWLOON.

What the Public Want.

Six ricksha coolies appeared at the Police Court this morning before Mr. E. A. Irving, charged with causing an obstruction outside the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon.

It was alleged that, when a boat came in to the pier, the coolies rushed out from the shed at the side of the road and obstructed the free passage of pedestrians. His Worship asked what was the usual procedure when rickshas were wanted. He thought that they ought to go out two by two, instead of which they swept out like a fan across the road, and thus prevented pedestrians from passing.

The officer in charge of the case said that he understood that, for some time, that practice was followed, but then the public complained of being kept waiting.

His Worship—It is rather hard upon the men; what are they to do?

The Officer—The public want them all to come out in a heap.

His Worship—And then the men are fined.

In the result a fine of 50 cents each, or three days' imprisonment, was inflicted.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Alteration Afoot.

During the summer the Theatre Royal will be subjected to many alterations which will tend towards the convenience of theatrical companies, on the stage and to the comfort of those who patronise the ventures staged there.

Last week contractors commenced work on the bridge, at either side of the stage, from which much of the scenery is controlled. These are to be raised a fair distance and at the same time their width will be reduced by a fair amount. It was found that there was considerably more room than necessary on the bridges, and it is estimated that the increase thus gained in stage room will more than compensate for the reduction. The alteration will allow of larger set drops being utilized and will tend to the convenience of companies travelling with the larger-sized scenery.

In the "house" itself electric fans are to be installed in the dress circle and the stalls. In all twenty will be put in position on the pillars supporting the dress circle and the roof; and will play down on the audience. No doubt this addition will be gratefully welcomed by the many who find a summer evening in the theatre at present well-nigh unbearable.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Lawn Tennis Tournament.

Championship—Capt. Clarke is in the final. Other matches will be played during the week.

Singles Handicap "A" Class:—S. S. Green (ows 40) has won this event, beating Capt. Clarke (Sor.) in the final by 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Singles Handicap "B" Class:—H. E. Stevens (ows 15) meets J. H. Mead (ows 30) in the final.

Singles Handicap "C" Class:—A. A. Tyte (ows 15.2) meets Heerman (ows 15) in the final.

Doubles Championship:—Dr. Forsyth and Lieut. Thompson meet Messrs. Green and Abraham in the final on Wednesday 22nd.

Professional Pairs:—Lieut. Thompson and Williams are in the final. Other matches will be played during the week.

Doubles Handicap:—Messrs. Green and Abraham (ows 40) are in the final. They meet the winners of Messrs. Wolf and Taylor (ows 4.6) and Dr. Forsyth and Lieut. Thompson (Sor.).

Mixed Doubles:—Mr. and Mrs. Fittock (ows 15.3) meet Mr. and Mrs. Green (ows 30) in the final.

To-day's Advertisement

TO LET.

N. O. 2, Mountain View, Peak, from 1st June. Apply Messrs. LINGHEAD and DAVIS, 8th floor, A'centra Buildings.

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

REDUCTIONS

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.

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Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day. The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m. Friday, May 24.

Empire Day, Special Service for Children, St. John's Cathedral, 9 a.m.

Saturday, May 25. Fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., Messrs. Bodwell & Co.'s offices, 12.30 p.m.

Second Gynkhana Meeting, 3 p.m.

Monday, May 27. Boy's Own Club Sports.

Tuesday, May 28. China Borneo Co. Meeting, 12.30 p.m.

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Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

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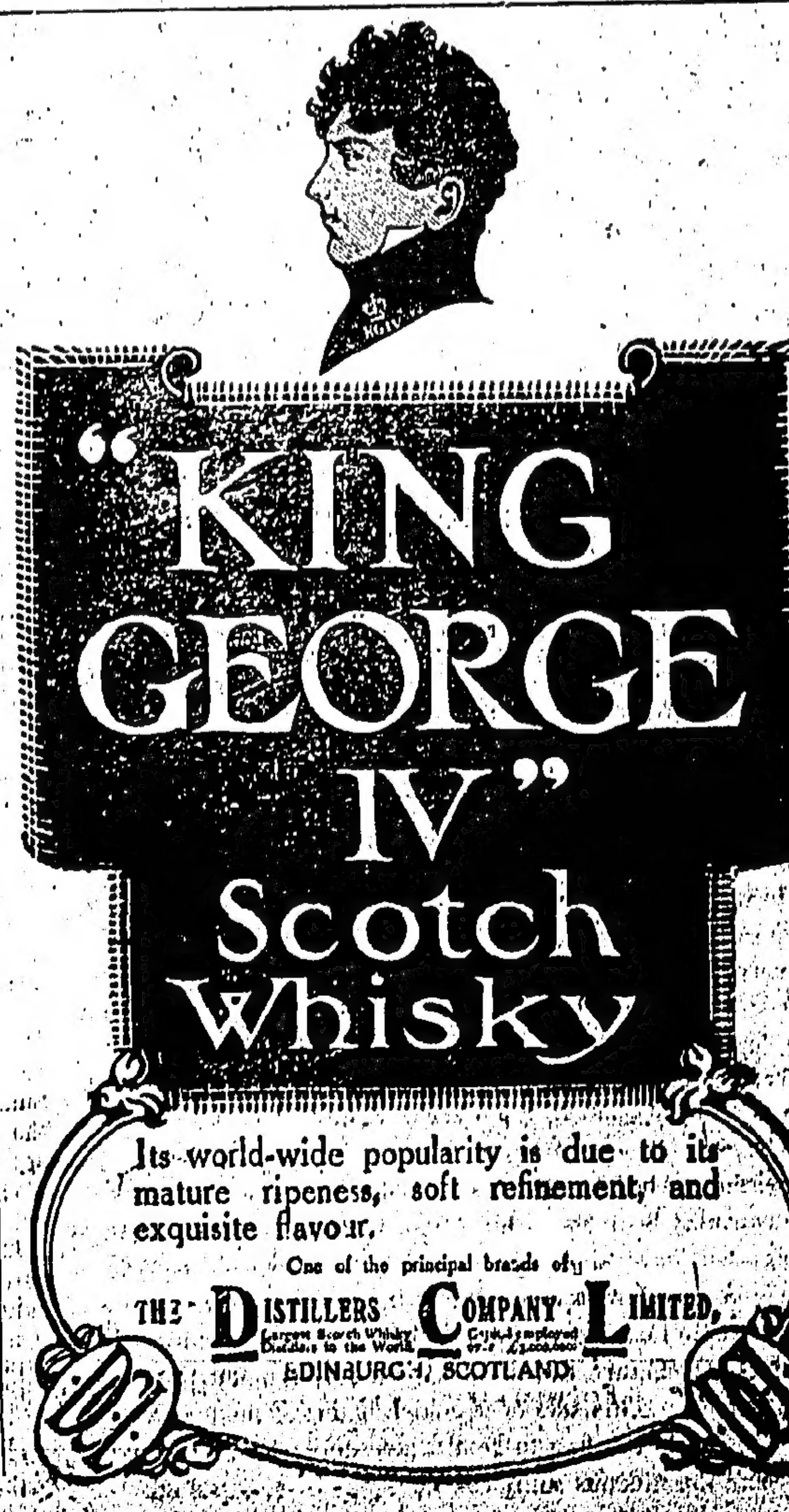
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"Monteagle" ...	Satur. June 1	"E. of Britain" ...	Fri. June 28
"E. of India" ...	June 22	"Allan Line" ...	July 19
"E. of Japan" ...	July 12	"E. of Ireland" ...	Aug. 9

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 p.m.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
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For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	CHEONGSHING	Thursday, 23rd May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	KUMSANG	Friday, 24th May, Noon.
Kobe & MOJI	LAISANG	Saturday, 25th May, Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 25th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Sunday, 26th May, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 1st June, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut-ang," "Nam-sang" and "Fook-sang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo, Tientsin, via Chingwangtan.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaito, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1912.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONMOUTHSHIRE	About 1st June.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	30th June.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1912.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

TUESDAY, 21st MAY.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."
These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 26th MAY.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 4 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 569 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton, on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily. (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

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Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mura, 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Daylight.
WEST VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	SHINABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominga, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 21st May, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Akatsu, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 4th June, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Yagi, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.
	TANGO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 6th June, at Noon.
	MIKE MARU, Capt. —, T. 4,000	MONDAY, 20th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. —, T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Noon.
	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Niel, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.
BOMBAY, SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, T. 7,000	MONDAY, 27th May, at Noon.
N'SAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.
Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA Return.	Kobe Return.	MOJI Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st class \$135	\$122	\$109	\$95
2nd class \$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CALCUTTA LINE.

1 Cargo only.
2 Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
3 Shanghai and Moji may be omitted without notice.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th.
IYO MARU	7,000	R. Takeda	June 19th.
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tominga	May 21st.
KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	K. Soeda	June 4th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	June 18th.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, etc., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	22nd May, 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	23rd May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	25th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	27th May, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	30th May, 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Two "orow" Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Auk, Okawa, Taka, Chikawa)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 34.
Shanghai, 20th May, 1912.

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Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
S.S. ALESIA.....29th May.	S.S. AKOADA.....29th May.
	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. SITHONIA.....1st June.
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. SCANDIA.....5th June.
	For Marseilles, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. ANDALUSIA.....13th June.
	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. BAYERN.....15th June.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI.....	4000	S. A. Crosby.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	THURSDAY, 30th May, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 20th May, 1912.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjipanas	JAVA	—	JAPAN	2nd half May.
Tjikini	JAVA	—	SHANGHAI	2nd half May.
Tjikini	SHANGHAI	2nd half May	JAVA	2nd half May.
Tjitaroen	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half June	SHANGHAI	1st half June.
Tjilwong	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	2nd half June.
Tjilwong	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	1st half July.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	1st half July.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 375

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada, and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	W. E. Filmer	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	June 25th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The triple screw steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 27th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Mazatlan and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
S. MORIMOTO, Agent,
(KING'S BUILDING—Opposite Blake Pier)

WING KEE & CO.
47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS,
PROVISION & COAL
MERCHANTS

MEE CHEUNG.
ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1018.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1912. [15] H. Agnew, 1st May, 1912. [16]

LOG BOOK.

More 'Big' Ships.

Although no definite announcement on the subject has yet been made, and in the tragic circumstances nothing official will be known for some time to come, I am given to understand on reliable authority, says the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post" that the keel of another boat of the Olympic class, will before long be laid down for the White Star Line. Changes in plans are also likely, and in this connection it is said that the Gigantic, of 54,000 tons, work on which has already begun at Queen's Island, will have the double cellular bottoms, and sides of the latest Cunard liners.

The Holland-American Line has just ordered a boat of 22,000 tons for the New York route, and the Norddeutscher-Lloyd has also placed a contract at Danzig for a 35,000 ton vessel, which will be some 7,000 tons bigger than the largest steamer at present flying the German flag. Then, of course, there is the 50,000 ton Aquitania, building on the Clyde for the Clyde for the Cunard Company; while next month the Imperator, of almost similar dimensions, will be launched on the Elbe for the Hamburg-American Line, and she will soon be followed by two sister ships.

There is, indeed, no evidence that the tragedy of the Titanic has in any way affected the belief of steamship managers in the big-liner policy, though, of course, several of the vessels mentioned were in an advanced stage of construction before the disaster occurred.

New Motor Vessel.

Messrs. Barclay, Currie & Co., Ltd., of Whiteinch, Glasgow, have contracted to build a new motor vessel for the North Atlantic service of the East Asiatic Company which will be 480 ft. long over all, have a gross register tonnage of about 8,000, speed 10 knots, and accommodation for 400 first and second-class and 1,000 third-class passengers. The engines, says the "Bangkok Daily Mail," will consist of Burmeister system oil engines, each of 3,000 horsepower, and will probably be constructed by the Burmeister and Wain (Diesel System) Oil Engine Company, Limited.

Tea freights on Japanese Lines. On the 7th instant Mr. Yukawa, Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, summoned Mr. Otani, Chairman of the Central Board of Tea Guilds, and representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha, to hear the views of both sides in regard to the proposed reduction in the freight on tea carried across the Pacific, and to consider means of conciliating the parties. Views were exchanged by the parties present, but no definite decision was arrived at.

Japanese Naval Guns.

The Japanese seem to be "keeping up," says "The Outlook." The guns on their new cruiser, the Kongo, now building, are to be the heaviest yet mounted on any warship, surpassing even those of the British battleship Lion. Each of the Kongo's eight guns will weigh eighty-five tons, and will fire a shell weighing 1,869 pounds.

SABBATARIANISM.

Hostess (at the conclusion of a Saturday-night game of bridge).—"O, dear Colonel! I hope you don't mind; it's ten minutes past 12 o'clock; Sunday-morning, in fact!"
Colonel (a strict Sabbatarian).—"Not really! Dear, dear! Still, as a matter of fact, I was during the last ten minutes."

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Atsuta	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Atsuta	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle	Shanghai
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington	Kiukiang
Batomart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. R. Venle	Hankow
Cambrion	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Chorub	Water tank and tug	300	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Venle	Canton
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. C. F. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. R. R. Roseman	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingwantao
Kinsha	River gunboat	618	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. Pasco	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Moorhen	River gunboat	85	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambie	Hongkong
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall	West River
Rosario	Depotship for submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Touthby	Hongkong
Saipa	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Brickenden	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. Eyres	Hongkong
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungkiang
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton	Hankow
Uak	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Bluet	Shanghai
Urago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	590	—	57,000	Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt.-Com. G. B. Hartford	Hongkong
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	305	5	5,000	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiating
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock	Hankow

Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.

Submarines:—

No. 30,	Lieut.-Comdr. Godfrey Horbert	West River.
No. 37,	Lieut.-Comdr. A. A. L. Penner	West River.
No. 38,	Lieut.-Comdr. J. R. A. Coddington	West River.
T.B. 035,	Lieut.-Comdr. Woodward,	West River.
T.B. 036,	Lieut.-Comdr. Davies,	West River.
T.B. 037,	Lieut.-Comdr. Nicol,	West River.
T.B. 038,	Lieut.-Comdr. Seymour,	West River.

AMERICAN.

A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Olongapo
A-4	—	—	—	—	Lieut. E. D. McWhorter,	—
A-6	—	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr,	—
A-7	—	—	—	—	Ensign C. M. Yates	—
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	—
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. O. S. Graves	Yangtze River
Barr	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lieut. R. Hill	—
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. S. W. Oake	Canton
Channoy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. F. J. Fletcher	Yangtze River
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Shanghai
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Olongapo
Desatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lieut. B. H. Green	Yangtze River
Eleno	Gunboat	820	4	900	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston	—
Helena	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	—
Mohican	Tender-submarine	1,000	6	1,103	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	Olongapo
Monadnock	Monitor	3,909	6	3,900	Lieut. E. P. Svarz	—
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley	Swatow
Panama	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. O. A. Woodruff	So. P. Waters
Piscataqua	Gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Pompey	Sea going tug	854	2	1,690	Lieut. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Queros	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lieut. R. V. Lowe	Shanghai
Rainbow	Gunboat	350	2	208	Lieut. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze Riv.
Samar	Cruiser	4,360	14	1,800	Lieut. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Saratoga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lieut. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Tchang
Villalobos	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Commander H. A. Bisham	Wuchang
Wilmington	Gunboat	370	8	208	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze Riv.
Wompatuck	Gunboat	1,392	8	1,894	Commander W. A. Edgar	Hongkong
Wompatuck	Tug	402	—	850	Chief B. B. P. E. Radcliffe	—

Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.

Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet

VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.

Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6	3,600	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
California	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
West Virginia	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo

Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southernland

GERMAN.

Finden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tingtau
Ueisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,000	36	20,000	Captain v. Uselar	Tingtau
Ilia	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Vasselov	Tingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Belneke	Tingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,000	36	26,000	Capt. Boing	Shanghai
S. 00	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. Lat. Berrenberg	Tingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Obit. z. S. Claassen	Tingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Luppe	Tingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lat. Frhr. Ficks	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Obit. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai

FRENCH.

Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Klober	1st class cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	—	Saigon
Decade	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieut. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lieut. Biscail	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lieut. Puch	Tongku
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Combet	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Marrs	Saigon
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Sizy	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lieut. Seriot	Saigon
Frade	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	250	0	—	—	Saigon Reserve
Takou	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Hongay
Pistolet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la B. Keranderson	Saigon
Monsieur	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Hongay
Vachan	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Hongay
Veteran	Surveying-ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Touche	Saigon
Manche	Surveying-ship	—	—	—	—	Saigon

Flagship of Rear Admiral Colpo de Kerilla, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.

Flagship of Commodore Bonicaud, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.

PORTUGUESE.

Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patric	Gunboat	—	—	—	Captain J. Milberry	Macao

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, May 16, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Meat	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20
„ Corrie 1, — Ham Ngau Yuk	„ 20
„ Roast, — Shiu	„ 20
„ Breast, — Nagu Lam	„ 16
„ Soup, — Tong Yuk	„ 15
„ Steak, — Nagu Yuk Pa	„ 20
„ do. — Sirloin Coton, — Ngau Lau	„ 30
„ Sausages, — Ngau Ching	„ 24
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 9
„ Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 45
„ „ corned, — Ham Ngau Li	„ 60
„ Head, — Ngau Tan	„ 6
„ Heart, — Ngau Sum	„ 12
„ Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kiu	„ 18
„ Feet, — Ngau Kask	„ 9
„ Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	„ 0
„ Tail, — Ngau Mei	„ 18
„ Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 12
„ Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	„ 6
Calve Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, — Young Poi Kwat	lb. 22
„ Leg, — Young Poi	„ 22
„ Sh. ulder, — Young Shau	„ 20
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	„ 22
„ Brains, — Chu Know	per set 24
„ Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12
„ Fry, — Chu Chak	„ 25
„ Head, — Chu Tau	„ 15
„ Heart, — Chu Sum	each 13
„ Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	„ 9
„ Liver, — Chu Con	lb. 30
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	„ 20
„ Corried, — Ham Chu Yuk	„ 24
„ Leg, — Chu Poi	„ 24
„ Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	„ 15
Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set 50
„ Heart, — Young Sum	each 6
„ Kidneys, — Young Yiu	„ 9
„ Liver, — Young Con	1 24
Smoking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Chai	„ 22
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	„ 22
„ Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	„ 22
„ Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	„ 20
„ Sausages, — Ngau Chai Ching	„ 20

POULTRY.

Poultry	Price
Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb. 32
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	„ 32
Ducks, — Ap	„ 28
Doves, — Fan Kau	„ 28
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 35
„ Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	„ 30
Geese, — Ngai	„ 22
Geese, Wild, — Shang-ho Yea Ngai	„ 22
Musk Deer, — Wong Keng	each —
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	„ —
„ Partridge, — Che Khoo	„ —
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair \$ 1
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each 30
„ Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	„ 25
Quail, — Um Chun	„ 24
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen —
Snipe, — Sa Choy	each —
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 65
„ Hen, — Na	„ 40
Wild Ducks, — Shai, — Shang hoi Sui Ap	„ —
Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	„ —
Wild Ducks Canton, — Sang-Shing Sui Ap	„ —

FISH.

Fish	Price
Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 8
Bream, — Bin Yu	„ 17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	„ 17
Carp, — Li Yu	„ 20
Onkfish, — Chik Yu	„ 10
Codfish, — Man Yu	„ 20
Crabs, — Hai	„ 22
Outle Fish, — Mak Yu	„ 16
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	„ 17
Dace, — Wong Moi Lun	„ 11
Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	„ 8
Eels, Congor, — Hoi Manu	„ 16
„ Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	„ 17
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	„ 28
Frogs, — Tian Kai	„ 30
Grouper, — Sek Pan	„ 52
Gudgoun, — Pak Kup Yu	„ 12
Harrings, — Tso Pak	„ 20
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	„ 32
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	„ 16
Loach, — Wu Yu	„ 28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	„ 24
Mackerel, — Chik Yu	„ 24
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	„ 28
Mullet, — Chai Yu	„ 24
Oysters, — Sang, — Hoo	„ 15
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	„ 15
Perch, — Tau Lo	„ 16
Pike, — Fa Pau Poong	„ 8
Plaice, — Fan Yu	„ 20
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	„ 24
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	„ 24
Pawns, — Ming Ha	„ 48
Ray, — Tai Pa Sa	„ 9
Rock Fish, — Sek Ka Kung	„ 16
Roach, — Ona Yu	„ 10

肉食

Meat	Price
Salmon, — Ma Yan Yu	lb. 24
Shark, — Sa Yu	„ 0
Skate, — Po Yu	„ 10
Shrimps, — Ha	„ 28
Snapper, — Lap Yu	„ 24
„ Tat Sa Yu	„ 22
Tench, — Wan Yu	„ 20
Turbot, — Cho Hoi Yu	„ 22
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kerk Yu	„ 60
White Bat, — Ngau Yu Chai	„ —

FRUITS.

Fruit	Price
Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb. 23
Apples, (California) — Kom San Ping Kho	„ 15
„ (Chefoo) — Tin Chun Ping Kho	„ 15
„ Small, — Hoi Tong	„ —
„ Custard, — Fan Lui Chi	each —
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 4
„ (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	„ 15
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	„ —
Carambola, — Young Tuo	„ —
Cocanuts, — Yeh Tse	each 12
„ Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	„ 6
„ American, — Kum San Ning Moon	„ 6
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 25
„ Fresh	„ —
Limes, (Saigon) — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each —
Mango, Manila, — Lui Sung Mong	„ 10
Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tso	doz 20
Oranges, (Canton) — San-shing Tim Ching	lb. 14
„ Sweet	„ 20
Pears, (American), — Kam San Shoot Lry	„ 10
„ (Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay	„ 10
Peanuts, — Fa Sang	„ —
Persimmons Large, — Hung Chie	„ —

